GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DESOI ATION IN PENNSYLVANIA

EHEBIDAN ON THE BLACK HILLS QUESTION.

ETREHELE MULDERS IN MASSACHUSETES.

A LITTLE CIRL MURDERED IN CHURCH.

Political Changes Rumored in France and Spain-Religious Riot in Celgium Quelled by the Police-Asserby in Misconvi-All

Parties Forbidden to Enter Upon Indian Reserva-

The Osceola Fire-Typoxe, PA., May 21 - The following has been arrived here yesterday, and find the destruction and desolation very much areater than had been eperied. Nice tenths of the town is burned, eaving scarcely enough a hes to mark where the houses stood. The fire broke out at or near Taylor's saw.mill, on Crair ran, two anothree quarter miles above Ourcella brased his mill, lember and house, swept down the run to the Moshannon creek, taking on its course the saw mill. lumber and houses belonging to T. C. Hines & Co. therm down the Moshannon Land and Lamber Company, three quarters of a mile above the town of Ourcella brains the mill house and about 2,000,000 feet of manus stured lumber herides a large quantity of logs; throw down both rides of the crick on the cast side of the rear of Ourcella taking first that part called Frenchville, sweeping over the centre of the town and taking in its course the Fresh, ierian church and public school and all the best dwellings in the place, with houses stood. The fire broke out at or near Tay-

ALL THE HOTELS AND STORES on the we take of the creek at the same time first attacking the Philadelph's celliery, owned by the Kittane up test tempony, burning the chute and all the miners' have, tweeter trill road cars, belonging to the same company, and then the Large gang raw-mill, owned by the Mosbannon Lobigh and Lackawana Company, was between two fires. The humber first took fire and was fought vigorosely, but to no avail. The type-mill, so is is 2000, was about the last to take fire, and all a consum of evented and about it. Finites mill on first of lumber, and the finest saw-mill, so seld, on the rominent, not the largest, but the most complete is all its parts, and besides his, the ir go plarence ", belonging to the Weiker Line, the saw-mill of Samuel Milligan, and a large at im time y of John White. In the midst of the conflagration

THIEVES AND BORRERS were plying their 'rade, breaking 'n'o trunks and appropriating to the missives and 'y articles of value. Movey and clothing is not I ; and the supply of food will have to be kept up for a time. A committee of the very hit men of the townshe now in charge of the rapply chambag is word, and they are being displayed with grant termand cropony. A special policie is 'non duty. Hout dute, new min above the Mo aurnon Branch and they are to be yet and they are to be a food on the committee of the comm

TO THE CHEDIT OF THE MINERS, even the wision strikers worked like heroes to save the oaichus and morovenestic anech i becaute the oaichus and morovenestic anech i becauth, none of which have been dama; i. The radrond will be repair 1 to as to bring out coal by Monday. Repos a recived here this evening describe the fire around Os. In and I h Phisbarg as nearly out. STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Pittshine, May 23.—The both a ng sinek a twenty thou, ndd greb 'k golof of at Kara's City to hight, soil mg theo'tra fire. Efforts a c be og made to save the oil by raming it off, but

BY EAMER BUT NED sending. A young man named Johnston, of Pot Bors, Chanda, man an the verse, after big saily berned, jumped verboard and was crowned. Lossabout \$19,000.

FOREST PIRES EXTINGUISHED.

SCHANTON, May 22—A dreaching rain, actom-sanied by a severe thunder storm, visited this medion of the State yesterday, completely extin-guishing the Lucest area on the Moosic Highlands, and in the woods around Mocsow, Dalevine, Toby Houns and other towns along the Delaware, Luckawanna and Western railroad, which were arrateard on Friday with destruction.

Owing to the isolated character of the wood-land villages and lumber industries, which have fallen a prey to the ravages of the flames, it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the loses. Thousands of acres have been laid waste, and many families have been rendered bomelers.

SHERIDAN IN EARNEST.

Black Hills Question Settled Once Mara-CHICAGO, May 23.-The oblowing dispatch to Hon. W. A. Hubbard and others, has been re-

ceived:

Stort City, May 72, 1875.

The Storetary of War F 7 and new your departed of the list F tants, and Stort City. General Ten., commy along the Bena ament of Dakota, has derected that the Gordon mining party to release dithe capture was made outside of the Stoux re. vation, but in creak was made outside of the Stoux re. vation, but in creak was made inside to require a promise from a hindvidual composing it not to volate the outsitions of the treaty of 1860 with the Stoux Indians, which torows any trespa. In the J of the white mutil the Government gives permission.

The Gordon pair, or any other party, have no more right under the treaty of 1860 to go to the Big Horn than they have to go to the Big Horn than they have to go to the Big Horn than they have to go to the Buck Hills, and it might just as well be understood at once that it or any other party will not be permitted to go to these places until the c instructions which now govern the military are revoked.

(Signed)

St. Lot s, May 23.-Advices from Hickory county state that a condition of unerchy and teror calets there growing out of the killing, some days ago, of Daniel Natherier and the wounding of a man named flatherierd, by Dapaty Sheriff Regers, who, the latter rays, resis ed him while mer, ag a process.

Fogers is charged with murdering these men, and the ficials have samed and organized theoretics for the perpose of arreading lim, while he has organized a force of fifty men and defice the authorities. The sheriff of the county has sent word to the Governor that he is powerless to preserve the peace, and asks the asilarities the peace, and asks the asilarities are wither the peace, and asks the asilarities for the peace, and asks the asilarities for the state of the

WHEELING, W. VA., May "3,-The consecration

in St. James' cathedra', which was filled to its at most capacity, frage delegations from this and adjoining States being in act minnes. The comment were conduced with the r. os joutilar to this denomination, forming the most imposing pageant reen Fere.

Stabbing Affray. PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Charles Boyle, aged twenty six years, was stabled Saturday night in

the lead are e, at Fisher and Huntingdon streets, by Jno. Methann, who was arrested this morning. Boyle's condition is critical.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 21.-William Dos. ley, a Pittaneld tenmater, was trially abor by Henry G. Crog or, a trackmer, Saters'sy picht. The parties had been drinking textiler, and Cro-gler, who was reting, coulty alot down his victim and droze off.

Secretary Kobe on returned to Washington Saturday evening.
Lieutenant James M. T. Young, of the Unital
States a uner Powbat o, who is now on leave
of absence, is stopping at the old homestead at
Ediabille, Md. his settern from an eventful
foreign voyare as inite a non Neptuna assers.
has units of pleasure to bis numerous friend: * A soul - O passed to his namerous fractal.

* Hon. Daniel M. Fox, of Philadelphia, and family, president of the National Commemorative

* Soulment Association Col. Apollos W. Harradia and daugh er. Miss Louise E. Claghora,

breedent of the lacies' executive committee and

Mrs. Col. Boo. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, nave

* Revived in Writineson for the purpose of attending the grand patriotic excursion to Gifmont to
day, Miss 21.

A FIEND IN HUMAN FORM.

Horrible Murder of a Little Girl in Church. Hoston, May 23 .- A horrible murder was perpetrared in this city this evening. Mabel H. Young, sged five years, who, with her widowed mother, resided at 50 East Chester park, this afmother, resided at 50 Last Chester park, this attended, in company with an aunt, attended the Sunday school anniversary exercises of Warrenavenne Haptist church.

On coming out of the church, at 3:30 o'clock, the sunt remained in the ventbule about ten minutes coavering with some intend, and on starting he me missed the child, who a few minutes below was at her side. At first it was supported to the had gone back into the church, but when she was not comed, and persons outside declared she had not come out, the auth became alarmed, and search was commenced at ones.

About 4 o'c'co's some landers at an open window across the same the church from the church to be a child, apparently from the church twee, where also was great commotion among the doves that swarmed in and out of the beliefy. Some young men who had poined the search tasked at once to ascend the tower. They found the door leading up from the ergan lost lacked, but on Lading an extract were waitled to it is a hold upon the floor and steps leading up to the next liading. They also found a strip of board covered with blood at one end, and heard low mountings from above.

Ascending a love, strep flight of stairs, and raising a senttle which resisted the strength of a strong man, they found the mangled body of the child lying near the edge of the scuttle as though it had been carried up the steps and thrown down there.

From the top of her head, which was broken in termoon, in company with an aunt, attended the

From the top of her head, which was broken in BLOOD AND BRAINS WERE SLOWLY CORING, while the noise was crushed in, and face to relate mangled. She was contributed to her residence and surgeous at once semimoned, who proceed the case hope's and her death a question of but a few hours at fatherest.

THOS. PIPER, WHO HAS BEEN SETTON of the church for about a year, was room siler arreted, and is now confocd at the chief's office. He was engaged at work about the church, but his suspicious mouner and his deviatibat he had his suspicious member and his devial that he had the keys, when the two keys fitting the doors to the towar were taken from his percon points strongly to him as the party. He is a dark, heavy-set man, about twenty-six years old, and has once before been under suspicion of murder, but was discharged for want of sufficientevidence. Scarrely three-quarters of an hour clap ed from the time the child came out of the vestitule of the church until she was found in a dying condition. How she was endeed away and for what motive has not transpired.

Council Baupps, lows, May 23.—The dis-patches from a large number of towas in the State show that there are no grasshopper ravages in this State, nor is any danger anticipated. The crops were never in better condition, or prospects for an immense yield more auspicious.

pects for an immense yield more ampleious.

ATTACK ON KANSAS CITY.

St. Lovis, May 23.—The Republican's Kansas City special says grasshoppers came into the town and cover of the sidewalks, fences, yards, &c., and the citizens, instead of going to church, have been destroying them all day by bissiels.

In many places so mray have born killed that an almost uncadurable seach has been created, and sanilary measures have to be taken to prevent disease. One man had a trach dug 800 feet long, into which he draws them and kills millions. Independence, six miles from here, is worse off than we are.

Internal Revenue Offices. New OBLEANS, May 23.—Surveyor Wells Jeft for Westington to day, to arrange for appointments 'a fill varracies soon to be made in the In-

CABLE FLASHES.

Panis, May P.—The French Derby was run to-day at Chan, "y, and was won by A. Lupin's ch. c. Salvator. e. Salvator,

A special cable disperied to the Herald save the
Kine of Bormah distries he is most our our to
settle matters amicably with the British and
Clittle (divergers). The impression that fore.g. of a self-tion of in Burmah is quite un-

BRUSSELS, May 21.—As a religious procession BRUSSELS, May 22.—As a religious procession was passing through the streets to day it was as asked by the populace and its marks broken up. The police, with diamental streets of the processes to expect the rioters, ten of whom were alrested. The members of the processes took refuge in the neighboring houses, and subsequently dispersed.

Manuip, May 22.—An important political mesting less bein beld here. It were at indeed by neighboring his being held here, it were at indeed by neighboring the Color, either as Schaffer of Populitics. A .- curion was unal mension adopted that on the opening of the rest Colors a consistant

Nom nation of Magisterial Officers and Election of Delegrates to County Convention. andria cornty have held meatings 'n their several

magisterial d'Atricts and rom nated magisterial officers for the ensuing two years, and published to the REPUBLICAN at the time. The COUNTY CONVENTION, which means to night at Odd Fellows' ball, on the Columb's tenight at Odd Febows' ball, even the following delegates on Ar' ignon magister's district Cantain H. Dwight Smith, Rev. R. S. Laws, Nelson Wormley, Err's Sythax and H. L. Himes. Jefferson mag's 'vial district'—W. A. Roe, Calvin H. Richardson, Harrison Goldman, Ind. H. Richardson, Harrison Goldman, Ind. E. Lowers and theory Franklin. Washington mag sterial district—Gellert O. Vandenburg, Robe I. G. Canalin, ham, Samuel Smith, Moses Jackson and Rober, Butcher.

The county officers to be nomina in by the convention are 'berilf Commonwe the according of the county four years each, with the exception of the clerk, whose term of office is six years. The count of to tree surer, hip and clerkship promises to be lively, the contest for 'he latter in gebewere R. L. Mitchell, of the Fourth ward of Alexandilla city, olor it and Limis E. Payne, white, the present heambent, Mr. Payne was first elect it of fill the office in November, Isla, (for the unexpir'd term of Geo. L. Scaton, colored;) he was aga'n elected last November for the term of four years, but the amendment to the State constitution having been adopted, all the county offices become vacant on the 30th of June; he therefore will have to take h's changes with the rest for re-el'mion. Since his election to office he has given universal antisfection, and performed the duties of the office to the fentile saffs public of 'he pubges of the circuit and county and a, the Hon. James Heith and the Hon. James Sangeles.

Ford's Opera House-Mr. S. B Duffield. a the pleasing duty of conferring an honor most highly deserved the patrons of the theatre will have the great pleasure of witnessing the debut of a young, talented and beautiful society lady of Wazalegton as Pauline. This is always an interording ovent. Stepping upon the beards, as she will for the first time, to meet the gaze of proprioral critics and to come under the attention of strangers and impartial hearers and in a resist at once the most becautiful and difficult within the range of the drams, the occasion is an important one because it connects with the current better of the drams. We have no knowledge who this young lady is, and in common with all our friends we are very anxious to know. We hope she will have a splendid success, and that every expectation of her friends will be more than realized. Pauline will be supported by a star cast including the manes of Harold Forsberg, Haily Pearson, Hamilton Harris, Messrl. Shoe, Kingsley and Parkhurst and Mrz. Chapman and Riss Marie Weilesley, to whom the stage will in the future be indebted. Let Mr. Duffield have a regular bumper.

Concert at St. Dominic's Church. of a young, talented and beautiful society lady of

Concert at St. Dominic's Church. The grand vocal and instrumental concert to be given at St. Dominic's new church this evening, in aid of the building fund of that mrg-first edifice, deserves something more than a more edifice, deserves something more than a more passing notice. The music selected for the performance to of a quality seldow attempted at any entertainment of the kind in this city, and the artists who will take part are fully equal to the requirements of the programme. The vocal music celected will be interpreted by Misses Eva Mills and Rose McDermott, of this city, and Mr. L. Odend'hal, a distinguished vocalist from Baltimore. Mr. Jusgaickel, the great violencello virtuoce, of Haltimore, will play a sole upon that instrument.

The concert is under the management of a distinguished amateur violinist of Washington, whose skill as a musician is fully appreciated in his own circle, and whose retiring modesty has, on this occasion, been overmastered by his tharitable desire to aid the Dominican lathers in their noble work.

The angience, indefine from the purpose of

The audience, judging from the number of tickets sold, promises to be large in numbers and distinguished in character. Several of our most prominent citizens, Government officials, and nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps having signified their intention of being present.

The new variety stars at the Comique summer garden this week are legior. The great peder-triars, Prof. Carlyle and Mr. Brooks, will appear, the latternite: Thursday. Carlyle and son are acrobats and gymnasts of great ment. This resort is cool and comfortable and heat, and the constantly varying perio, mance can be sat our with special pleasure.

The Ayenue Theatre. The patrons of the Avenue theatre this work will find much that is new and attractive. A long programme, filled with talented names, will CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

GENERAL MEIGS GOING ABROAD

INDEPENDENCE OF THE SIOUX CHIEFS.

BUSINESS OF THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

Transportation Regulations for Government Service-Stocking the Patomac With Shad-Cork Hats for Soldiers-Agent Rich-

ards of the Wichitas-Revenues and Finances-Appointments, &c., &c.

Commission Signed The President on Saturday signed the commis of Colonel Matthews as inspector to succeed

Department of Justice. It is expected that to-day the new Attorney General will shortly ansounce his plan for the reorganization of the Department of Justice, and that some imperious changes will be made.

Admeasurement of Vessels-The Treasury Department has directed collectors The Treasury Jepartment has directed collectors of customs to notify masters of vessels clearing from the United States for Sweden that when the United States for Sweden that when the Laws of the country, they will be exempt from the expenses of resimeasure in the ports of Sweden.

Fish from Labrador. The Secretary of the Treasury decides that dues exacted on fish, the products of the Labrador ties exacted on man, the products of the Labracov fisheries, imported abbequent to June 1, 1874, and paid under protest and appeal, may be re-jurded; but set to payments of like duties made without protest the quention whether refund thereof can be made is reserved for further con-

Comfort for Soldiers in Hot Climates. The quartermarter's department of the army has received a sample of the new cork believt lately ricosted for Eritish troops in hot climates. They have been submitted to the Secretary of War, with the recommendation that they be referred to the milical deportment for examination, and size that five hundred of them be ordered for issue to the troops in Texas and Arisons.

Shad Planting in the Potomac. The United States Commissioner of Fisheries began work on the Potomre May 15, by establishbegan work on the Fotomic alayle, by establishing a station at the Free-Stone Point Fisherics, and has already a considerable number of shadeergs developing for the benefit of the Potomaeriver. A new action was established on Monday at Jackson city, where shad fishing is continued lairs than at any other point on the river. The Quartermaster General.

Quartermaster General Mc'gs will leave this ountry for Europe in a tew days. H's visit is for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of military matters on that contract. It is not yet known who will have have charge of the Quantermaster's Department during Cos. Meigs' above a though Gen. Ruius Ingalis is prominally mention if in conniction therewith. No definite time is mentioned concerning the length of General Meigs' whit abroad.

Wichits Indian Agency. John Richards, Indian agent at the Wichita skency, has lent through the Indian Bureau a reply to statements reducing upon the afiairs at that agency, explaining circumstances of short rations. He simits that there has been ascarcity of provisions, but denies the statement that every means per ible was not used to prevent suffering, and tays that full rations of but have been issued

At the close of business Saturday the following were the balances in the Treasury: Currency, \$3.806,000; special gloposits of legal tend-ers for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$55, \$35,600; coin, \$42.501,522; including coin certifi-cates, \$00,119,0.3; outstanding legal tenders, \$378,-001,700 cates, \$00,119,t.0; outstanding legal tenders, \$778,051,750,
The internal revenue receipts Saturday were \$322,672; r recipts for the meath to date, \$0,000,524; grand total for fiscal year, \$98,819,376; bonds held by the Ursted States Treasurer as accarity for neticnal bank circulation, \$379,186,900; for deposits of public moneys, \$11,467,000; national bank notes received for redemption for the week ending Saturday, \$4,501,420; outstranding national bank circulation, \$205,012,220,6f which amount \$2,459,000 are in national bank notes; customs receipts Saturday, \$4,50,902.

Mr. Henry T. Munson, an examiner in the Palent Office, has been appointed by the Com-Paient Office, has been appointed by the Commissioner to take charge of the exhibition of
medels at the Control Exhibition, Wim. M.
Donald to of Idaho, here than appointed indian
agens for the I diens at the Fort Hall agency,
the James W. gatersign i. John H. Lightner
Fas been annual mile of internal revenue
for the St. I and (Mo.) dt. ich, vice Maguire, resign d. Folding and Mayor's appointed internal
revenue approximate, with braquarters at St.
Louis, a the places of John McDonald. The follow mersum displaces have bree appointed in-

The following has been issued from the War

The following has been issued from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJITANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 20, 1573.

General Orders, No. 60.

"When troops are ordered by competent military authority to rost ray Department of the Government of the times, all transportation, which shall be decided by 5.7 dm "distry authority to be necessary for such roops only and their supplies in the execution of the duty to which they may be assigned, shall be provided and paid for by the quartermastry's deps, iment.

"Officials of other Departments of the Government are not authorized to provide transportation for troops and military supplies at the expense of the War Department, and the appropriation for transportation of other manufactures, and the appropriation for the transportation of others or employees of other Departments without authority obtained from the War Department."

The Sioux Indians. The Indians are carrying everything their own way. Several of them yesterday, despits the objections of the Commissioner, praced over to the Weshington house, that foroldden ground they were ordered to seer clear of, and swear by all that is great and glorious that there they will stay. Matters are approaching a crist, and the utimust diplomacy of the Indian Joureau will have to be called into play to settle this businers. They sent word the Commissioner yesterday that they had not talked among themselver saffacently yet to be able to hold a some! with the understandingly, and they desired that the talk which was appointed to take place be postponed for some time. The Indians who scoeded from the Tremont house suff went to the Washington house were led by the grim old warrior American Horse, and the number focuaded both Red Cliend and Spotted Tail. It is certain that the Government will have trouble in negotiating its business with the Indians.

The Redemption Agency. way. Several of them yesterday, despite the

The Redemption Agency. The amount of national bank notes received for retemption at the national bank notes received for retemption at the national bank notes redeemption agency during the week ending Saturday was \$4,091,420. The total amount of bank notes received under the act of June 20, 1874 from the lat of July, 1874, to date is \$115,170,245. This is exclusive of over \$16,000,000 in back notes fit for circulation, and notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks, which have been redeemed by the agency during the above period, and deposited in the Traisury in exchange for other bank notes unfit for circulation. The total amount of netss unfit for circulation argoried and delivered to the Compirolier of the Outlency for desirection and replacement with new notes, from the lat of July to date, is \$98,174,145. The amount of notes fit for circulation argoried and returned to the national banks by which they were issued to date is \$4.571,000, making an aggregate of \$102,001,145 assorted and turned out by the agency since its establishment. The redemptions dering the past few wicks have been unusually heavy, laving averaged nearly \$80,000 a day. The increased efficiency of the force and the enlarged accommodations for the agency, however, enable the work to be performed with dispatch and accommodations for the agency, however, enable the work to be performed with dispatch and accommodations. The amount of national bank notes received for

Recent reports received at the War Depart-ment show that the United States troops stament show that the United States troops stationed along the Rio Grande, in Texas, are anothered by persons living in that vicinity who were formerly residents of Alextoo, but have come into this country, and while professing to be American citizens, are in collusion with the Mexican raiders, and ald them in their frequent acts of violence. The following telegram has just been received at the Department from Lieut. Gon. Sheridan, who received it from Gen. Ord. commanding the Department of Texas, dated San Antonio, May 18, 1875; "Col. Hatch, now here, reports that a patrol of four privates, under a sergeant, sent out to watch for Mexican raiders, were ambushed and two privates Rilled and robbed. The sergeant was caused to within one-and-a-half miles of Ringgold barracks, (see recort forwarded March 22.) During the melce a Mexican was killed by his own people, as preven at the coroner's inquest, by the character of the spherical ball taken from the wound.

"During the recent rial of a Alexican, indicted

by the grand jury for the murder of the two solders, the sergeant and two privates who escaped were, while attending trial as the only witnesses to the murder, arrested; and are now up prison for the murder of the Mexican killed by his own people. Col. Hatch asks that the ball of \$500 each and expenses of trial of the soldiers be farmished by the Government, and such orders given as will prevent future imprisonment and trials by Mexican juries, colleagued with raiders, of soldiers and officers for obeying orders. His reports that the country bordering on the Rio Grande below Ringgold is now virtually in the hands of the invector from Mexico, added by the Mexican population on this side, and that American are being driven into the towns, are confirmed by Colonel Davis, inspector general. This telegram was, on May 1s, forwaried to the Governor of Toxas by the Secretary of War, with the following indersement: "I have the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of telegram from Gen. Sheridan, dated 18th inst., relative to affairs in Texas in the country bordering on the Rio Grande, and reporting the arrest of United States soldiers. The President desires me to call your attention to this subject, and to say that if soldiers of the United States forces, placed in that State for the protection of the citizens, are to be treated in the manner indicated in this dispatch when they have simply done their duty, it may become necessary for him to withdraw the United States troops from that iccality." The Attorney General has also tegraphed to the District attorney for the Westera district of Texas to defend the men who were arrested as above-mentioned. The War Department has also received information that Lieut. French, of the 9th cavality, who the New Peopartment has also received information that Lieut. French, of the 9th cavality, who there were arrested as above-mentioned. The War Department has also received information that Lieut. French, of the 9th cavality, who there do not not be reader a were stored f REFUND OF DUTIES ON LABRADOR FISH.

ers were stored for the purp arms was arrested for burgiary, and placed under bonds for his appearance.

The More Important Testimony and the Verdict of the Jury. Everything pertaining to the sad case of Mrs. Lincoln will be read with interest in this city, where the was known to so many. We make room for the most important and convincing testimony, in the belief that the perusal of it will enlighten many and satisfy others who have long doubted the sanity of this deeply-afflicted lady:

THE CASE OF MRS. LINCOLN.

A JUNY, composed of Dr. S. C. Biake, C. B. Farwell, C. M. Henderson, S. M. Moore, L. J. Gage, H. C. Durand, S. B. Parkhurst, William Stewart, D. R. Cameron, S. A. Mason, J. McGregor Adams and Thomas Coggswell, was impaneled for the sad trial, and Mrs. Mary Lincoln was

BROUGHT INTO COURT.

The unfortunate lady entered the court-room scencely observed, and certainly without her sad mission being known, except by the friends who accompanied her and the large number of witnesses who had been summoned. The lady was pallid, her eye was watery and excited, and her general appearance that of one suffering from nervous excitement. She was attired in a plain black suit, and was neat and comely of appearance. In the party accompanying her was her son, whose every feature was marked with tears, as were also those of several others of the party. The persons entering the court-room had more the appearance of a funeral procession than anything else, and their appearance was the signal for a breathless silence among the few in the room at the time. BROUGHT INTO COURT.

She took a seat facing his honor, and by her side at her connector friend, and the blographer of her busband, the Hon, I. N. Arnold. The petition her son. Robert T. Lincoln, took a seat market and obliquely to her left. Beside him sat the Hon, I. mars Swett and B. F. Ayer, court. If the petitioner, while in . Cat of them and on the wrot side of the room were .asta the profess who were to pass upon one of the most important and regretial cases ever presented to a court.

was the first witness calied: He knew Mrs. Lincoln, and in November, 1814, visited her professionally. He treated her several weeks for nervous derangement of the head, and observed at the time indications of mental disturbance. She had strange imaginings; thought that some one was at work at her her. 4, not that an indian was removing the bones from her face and pulling wifes out of her eyes. He v sited her again in September, 1874, when she was suffering from deblity of the nervous system. She complained that some one was taking steel springs from her head, and would not let her rest; that she was going to die within a few days, and that she had been admonished to that effect by her husband. She imagined that she heard raps on a table conveying the time of her death, and would sit rad ask questions and repeat the supposed, shawer the table would give. He expressed a doubt of the reliability of her answers, and she would make what she termed a final test. posed abover the table would give. He expressed a doubt of the reliability of her answers, and sie would make what she termed a final test by putting the question in a goolet on the table. The goblet was found to be cracked, and that circumstance she regarded as a corroboration of the rapis. Her derangement was not dependent on the condition of her body, or arising from physical disease. He called upon her, a week ago at the Grand Pacific hotel, when she spoke of her stay in Florida, of the pleasant time she had there, of the scenery and the manners and customs of the Southern people. She appeared at the time to be in excellent health, and her former hallschaftons appeared to have passed away. She said her reason from returning from Florida was that she was not well. She startied him somewhat by saying that an attempt had been made to poison her on her journey beek. She had been very thirsty, and at a wayside station not far from Jacksanville she took a cup of coffee in which she discovered poison.

MR. SEATON,

rgent of the United States Express Company, to thied that one day in April he sent eleven truks to Milwanke for Mrs. Lincoln. She told him she was going to spend her summer in Wisconsin. Her manner was very strange.

consin. Her manner was very strange.

DR. ISHAM

traiffied that on the 12th of March be received a telegram from Mrs. Lincoln, from Jacksonville, Fis., as follows: "My belief is my son is sick. Telegraph. I start for Chicago to-morrow." Her son was perfectly well at the time, and witners to selegraphed be. Mr. Lincoln also telegraphed to her, telling her to remain in Florida until perfectly well. He received a second telegram after the lapse of an hour and a half. It read: "My dearity beloved son, Robert T. Lincoln: Konse yourself, and live for your mother. You are still have; from this hour all I have is yours. I pray every night that you may be spared to your mother."

BORDER T. LINCOLN,

purchases, as her stunks were filled with dresses the never wore. She never wore jewelry.

The jury had been absent but a few minutes, when it returned with the following wardict:

We, the undersighed, jurors in the case of Mary Lincoln, allered to be meane, having heard the evidence is the case, see satish it hat the said Mary Lincoln is insare, and is a fit person to be sent to a State houpital for the insane; that she is a resident of the State of Hilpori and county of Cook; that her age is fitty. Ix years; that the disease is of unknown duration, and is not with her hereditary; that she is not subject to epilepsy; that she dees not manifest hemicidal or suicidal tendencies, and that she is not a pasper.

The verdit was received by Mars Lincoln without any visible emotion. She was stolid and unmoved, and did not allow its reading to interrupt the conversation in which she was engaged with Mr. Arnold.

The asplum of Dr. Patterson, at Batavia, to which Mrs. Lincoln has been sent, is one of the best establishments in the State of Hisois, and every precaution has been taken to insure the best establishments in the State of Hisois, and

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SUPREME LODGE.

CONCLUDING LABORS OF THE BODY. THE COLOR QUESTION DECIDED NEGATIVELY.

Appointment of a Centennial Committee.

The Inctics to be Revised-An Effort to Revive the Order in Louisiana to be Made-Proposition for a Per Capita Tax of Five Cents Tabled-A Hat Substi-

Helmet.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the world reassembled Saturday, at Association hall; Supreme Chancellor S. S. Davis, of New Hampshire, in the chair, and Joseph Dowdall, Supreme Keeper of Records and Scals. The reports of the committees on the Grand Chanceliors and S. K. R. S. were submitted, and

the majority of the recommendations were

The committee on examination of the Supreme Lodge debt reported that the same had nearly all been liquidated. The petition from the Hawaiian islands relative to taking into the Order natives was reported upon ndversely.

The Chair appointed a committee of three to revise the manual of faction. They will report at the next session of the Supreme Lodge.

Most of the deristons of the Supreme Chancellar as to the laws which were not definite were con-

as to the laws which were not definite were confirmed, and the others were modified.

The action of the Supreme Chancellor at the last session, regarding jowels, was approved.

The action relative to Metropolitan Lodge of Montreal, changing jurisdiction from Ontario to the Supreme Lodge, was approved.

Authority was given to have the ritual written in the Scandinavian language.

The Supreme Chancellor was instructed to make an official visit to Louistana to give new life to the Order in that State.

Under the head of revenues the committee to whom the mattler was referred recommended five cents per capita tax on each member of the Order. A long direusion followed, and the subject was recommitted. It was agreed to adopt an official re committed. It was agreed to adopt an officeceipt for the use of all subordinate lodges, to given when dues have been paid by them.

THE CENTENNIAL. THE CENTENNIAL.

This subject caused considerable talk in Saturday's session. It was referred to a committee consisting of J. W. Bebee, of Pennsylvania; F. M. Laughton of Maine, and G. J. L. Foxwell, of District of Columbia. They recommended that a permanent committee be appointed, and that the Supreme Ledge hold their next session at Philadelphia on the 4th Tuesday in August, 1876. Adopted.

deiphia on the 4th Tuesday in August, 1876. Adopted.

The Chair appointed as the committee J. W. Bebee, Pennsylvania; G. J. L. Foxwell, District of Columbia; F. M. Laughton, Maine; John Stotzer, Pennsylvania; P. S. C. Samuel Reed, New Jersey; J. D. Heritage, New Jersey; J. J. M. Mullan, Delaware; O. Woodhouse, Connecticut; G. W. Lindsay, Maryland; W. W. Carriagton, West Virgiria; J. W. Root, New York, and S. K. R. S. J. Dowdall, Ohio.

This committee is to have charge of the general arrangements, so far as the Centennial is concerned.

cernco.

A committee of three was appointed to make a digest of the laws now in existence. It was also ordered that bound volumes of the proceedings of the present session be prepared and sold to mem-The Supreme Chancellor was allowed to use The Supreme Unancesion was allowed to use his own discretion in reward to Britannia Lodge, of London, England. This lodge went down, and again revired and constituted two lodges. Five hundred dollars were apprepriated to defray the expenses of the Supreme Charcellor. He was in-structed to take sceps to establish the Order in loreign countries.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS. The question of a helmet, held back for several years, was acted upon, and it was decided that instead of a metal a hat be substituted, with different colored feathers, according to the rank of the many of the same of the ferent colored feathers, according to the rank of its wearer.

The session then, after remarks by Supreme The session then, after remarks by Supreme Chancellor Davis and prayer by Supreme Prelate Q. Woodhouse, of Connecticut, adjourned.

This session of the lodge has accomplished more than any previous session. The Supreme Lodge debt of \$16,000 has nearly all been paid, and there is at present an abrudance of supplies on hand. The mileage and per diem of representatives have been paid, amounting to between \$4,000 and \$5,000, this being the first time this has been done in five years. The lodges having been admitted since last year. There are at present 115,000 members of the Order. The character of the Supreme representatives since the first has greatly improved, and as will be seen by the following, they are men occupying good positions and are business men of some consequence.

OCCUPATIONS OF SUPREME BUFRESENTATIVES OCCUPATIONS OF SUPREME REPRESENTATIVES.
Secretaries 2, manufacturer 1, architect 1, merchants 11, cirrks 9, editors 2, real estate agents 2, conveyancer 1. attorneys 4, hatter 1, conductor 1, physicians 6, United States officer 1, judge 1, baggagge master 1, book-keepers 2, artist 1, president life insurance company 1, commission merchant 1, lawyers 8, painter 1, insurance agents 4, judicial officer 1, dentist 1, printer 1, jewelers 2, farmer 1, county recorder 1, superintendent of gas works 1, teacher 1, surgeon 1, Government agent 1, tobacconist 1, contractor 1, mechanic 1.

The Supreme Lodge has weeded out all inferior representatives, and in their places have substituted good men. representatives, and in their peace and the studed good men.

The greater portion of the Supreme representatives lets for their homes yesterday, and the remainder will leave to day.

FIRES. A Difficulty in Obtaining Water.

Saturday night, at 8:50 o'clock, an alarm was turned in from box 45, caused by the burning of a chimney in house No. 1815 I street, occupied by

turned in from box 45, caused by the burning of a chimney in house No. 1815 I street, occupied by Thomas Furse. No damage done.

About midnight an alarm was sound: I from box 52, necessitated by the discovery of fire in the residence of Mr. B. L. Blackford, No. 21 Stoddard street, Georgetown. The fire originated from the window-curtain coming in contace with a burning gas.jet. The department responded promptly, but owing to a difficulty in obtaining water the upper portion of the house was destroyed, together with a considerable amount of jewelry and furniture, before the fismes could be extinguished. Loss of property \$2,500; aurniture, jewelry, &c., \$2,500. Partially insured. In connection with this fire there were many exciting scenes. At the time of discovery Mr. Blackford was absent with friends at the Washington club, and Mrs. Bleckford was assisted in the hall bed-room, the curtains of which took fire. Her sleep was very profound, and when aroused her bid was even burning. Wild with right and half sudforated she was assisted from her room by Mr. Affley, a near neighbor, and, with no clothes except her robe de nuif and a Blanket sround her, she was assisted to Governor Cooke's. Her three children and her sister's three were in the house, and fortunately escaped unbarmed.

A cerriage was sent for Mr. Blackford as soon as possible, but before he got home the damage was all done. From Mr. Coylo's house, their next door neighbor, all the valuable furthire was removed. At one times portion of the cornice was on fire and extinguished before much damage was done. Mrs. Blackford all her jewelry, including several fine diamond rings, and Mr. Blackford lost all his and the children lost their costly and elegant warfrobe and all her jewelry, including twers I fine diamond rings, and Mr. Blackford lost all his and the children lost their costly and elegant warfrobe and all her jewelry, including twers I fine diamond rings, and Mr. Blackford lost all his and the children lost their clothing. Their table-linean and silv

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The Scholars Tested in Arithmetic. The special examination of the pupils in the public schools, in arithmetic, took place last Saturday alternoon, at the Franklin school building. There were two gold medals as prizes, for

There were two gold medals as prizes, for which there are forty-eight competitors—six (three boys and three girls) from each of the grammar schools. Prof. H. N. Copp conducted the examination, in the presence of Superintendent J. O. Wilson and the committee.

The questions were:

1. A merchant bought 3% of a ship for \$80,000. He gave 3.7 of bis share to a nephew, and 5.9 of the balance, with \$5,000, to a nice. He then sold 3% of bis remaining interest for \$5,000. What would the whole ship sell for at the same ratio?

2. What is the difference in weight, if any, between a pound of gold and a pound of feathers?

3. Reduce 4 prime, 6 double prime, 3 triple prime to a decimal of a foot.

4. In what time will \$2,377.50 amount to \$2,852.42 at 4 per cent per amount? prime to a decimal of a toot.

4. In what time will \$2,877.50 amount to \$2,852.42 at 4 per cent. per annum?

6. If a merchant gains 12 per cent. when he sells cloth at 8s. 3d. per yard, what per cent. will he gain by selling at 10s. 5d. per yard?

6. If a pound of tea is worth 50 oranges, and 70 oranges worth 8s lemons, what is a pound of tea worth when a lemon sells for 2 cents?

7. A and B start from the same point. The first day A goes 10 miles east and 30 north; B 60 miles east and 30 north. The second day A goes 90 miles east and 50 north. B 50 miles east and 50 north. How far apart are they at the end of the third day?

8. The first term of a progression 12s, the ratio ½, and the last term 2. What is the sum of the terms?

9. How many small cubes of 2 inches on a side if nothing is lost in sawing?

10. A and B can do a certain piece of work in 6 days: B and U in 7 days, and A and U in 14 days. In what time oan A do it alone?

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—This p. m. a platform leading from the wharf at Smith's Island to the steamboat used for conveying passengers to and Island, gave way, and about twenty persons fell into the river. They were rescued after con-siderable trouble.

FLORAL MAY FESTIVAL. Sixteenth Annual Ball of Professor L. G.

Marini. The sixteenth annual floral May festival and ball of Professor L. G. Marini will take place at his dancing academy, Marini's hall, to-morrow evening, and prospects indicate that it will be the event of the season. Many persons entertain mis-taken ideas concerning the giving of this annual entertainment. Some look upon it as a festival given by master to pupil, and that it should be iree for them and all of the friends of the academy, while the facts are directly to the contrary. During the dancing season the Professor treats his pupils and friends to a number of invitation dances, when they visit the academy and enjoy the pleasures of Terpsichere at his expense. The May ball is to him what a benedt is expected to prove to the theatrical manager-a replenished purse and the indersement of the public of his efforts to contribute to their enjoyment. Conse-quently, on the recurrence of this anniversary, he boks for a substantial proof of their conside

place of their consideration and approval. In the festival about to take place great pairs and labor have been spent to make the shaler betting the Professor's reputation as an instructor and the leading dancing school of the city.

That it will be patronized, as is the academy, by the best society, it is only necessary to say that President Grant and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fred. D. Grant and Mrs. A. C. F. Sertoris, Secretary Robeson and lady, and many of the members of foreign legations, residents in this city, are expected to be present. The Queen's throne will be the finest ever seen in this city, and the floral display will be all that the finest gardons, both public and private, in this city can afford.

The programme for the caronation is as follows: Grand entry at 8:30 o'clock. Queen of May, Miss Emma E. Stewart: Flower Girls, Miss Mary B. Lathrop, Miss Shafer. Miss Carrie McCallum. Miss Hattie Knapp, Miss Nellie Walker; Maids of Honor, Miss Hestie Johnson and Miss Mary Halstead; Lady Hope, (a character substituted for the Goddess of Liberty,) Miss Flora Vanan-ken: Crown-Bearer, Miss Mary Entwishe. These constitute the court, and will be followed and attended by the entire school. After the entry the entry second. constitute the court, and will be followed and at-ended by the entire school. After the entry march will follow

THE CORONATION.

The first maid of honor, Miss Luly Brodhead will address the queen as follows:

Queen of these and fleeting hours, Behold the crown your merits claim; 'Tis not of heavy, massive gold, That only would thy beauty maim. On thy brow the crown we place, Decked with purity and grace; May the smile of Heaven serene Rest upon thee, gentle Queen. THE QUEEN'S RESPONSE

Do:
Filled with gratitude and love
E're to Him who reigns above.
For each hue that round me glows,
And the fragrance he bestows:
Grateful to each heart and voice,
That preclaims me as your choice.
I accept the crown which now
You have placed none may be l accept the grown which how You have placed upon my brow. Not with pride nor feeling vain, God alone shall be my aim; As a sacred trust to me Shall the crown forever be; Thuy, in confidence sincere. May we each the other cheer Life in swestest union spend,

THE SECOND MAID OF HONOR Jessie S. Gaddes, will then say: Take the emblem of thy glory,
Twincd with emblems of our love,
A cept the homers lavished o'er thee
With prayers for blessings from above.

To which the Queen will respond by saying : May peace and joy Attend thee suli. And keep thee safe From every ill. So may we each, In different ways, Our great and good Creator praise.

Finally, presenting the wreath, the

THIRD MIAD OF HONOR

A garland, which thy friends have woven, I, thy handmaid give to those Earth's fairest flowers they have chosen, To add to loveliness and glee, To add to loveliness and glee.

The queen, attended by her beautiful court, will then arcend the steps, and, seated on her throne, witness the excution of the following fancy dances: "Cracovienne," Master and Miss Joyce, "Tyrolean," Miss M. Magge; "El Bolero," Miss Annie Prall; "Sylphide," Miss Hattle Knapp; "Zingrella," Master Leonard and Miss Shaier; "Tarentella," Misses Owen and Joyce: "La Bayadere," Miss G. Wilson; "Pas de Matriot," Master A. S. Merchant; "La Manola," Miss Mary Entwisie; "Village Horopipe," Miss Carrie McCallum; "Cachuca," Miss Emma Prall; "Stratbapey," Master Leonard and Miss Prall; "Irish Lilt," Miss Hattle Knapp; "Baden-Baden" (polka,) Misster Merchant and Miss Stewars; "Highland Fling," Miss Mamie Magee; "Sallor's Horopipe," Master Hery Leonard; "Chinese Dance," Masters Merchant and Cook; "McGowan's Ree'," Miss Annie Prall; "Madrilatne," Miss Gertrude Wilson; "L'Arial," Miss Jennie Prall; "Medley," Miss Eugenie Carusi; "Lancicz," by the pupiis.

At the conclusion of the fancy dancing the floor will be cleared for the enjoyment of all present.

SWEEPING THE STREETS. Their Present Condition, and Cost of the

Work-One of the general topics of tree and full corversation last week among those interested, especially merchants, in the cleanliness of the city, was the subject of sweeping the streets. The fact is not to be disguised that since the expiration of Mr. Wright's contract dissatisfaction has
accumulated, until now the desire seems to be
well nigh universal for the abandonment of the
present system and the substitution of some such
efficient and disciplined work as existed under
Mr Wright's management. For personal satisfaction in this matter a drive was taken over the
city Saturday last, and all that has been alleged
concerning the present foul condition of the
streets was fully verified. Along the tracks of
the street railroads, and in every place where the
pavement is hollowed out, and in the gutters by
the sidewaiks. a great amount of dirt and offal
was accumulated, and in no place, even where
the pavement was smooth, were the streets neat
and clean. fact is not to be disputerd that since the evnira-

the pavement was smooth, were the streets nest and clean.

This state of things is not so much to be wondered at when the great labor required, and the large capital involved necessary to its proper execution is considered. For instance, Mr. L. P. Wright, the original contractor, had, when his contract expired, and now has, for that matter, at his stables, forty line large draught horses with harness complete, five patent street-swepping machines, every machine having seventy-two brooms. These are made of white birch, are twenty-four inches long, and when executing his contract Mr. Wright had in constant employ six men cutting and making them, and he now has over six thousand banches of them on hand. He has thirty new carts, handsomely painted and numbered, and costing one hundred dollars apicte. He has two patent "monitors," the best device yet for sprinkling the streets, and attached to his stables are paint and blacksmith shops.

The cost of the original suifit in horses and machiners and the same of the sam to his stables are paint and blacksmith shops. The cost of the original sutfit in horses and machinery was quite \$40,000, and it has been more than kept up.

In conversation with business men on Saturday, the fact came boildy out that they were well satisfied with the manner in which Air. Wright performed his obligations to the city, nor was dissatisfied with the manner in which Air. Wright performed his obligations to the city, nor was dissatisfied in expressed with the cost. In fact, the cost in the consideration of this important matter does not seem to be so paramount as the faithfulness with which the work is done, nor is there may appecial feeling or wish as to who has the contract. Efficiency is all that is asked for, and yet the truth is not overlooked that for twelve years past Mr. Wright has been a property-holder and tax payer in Washington, and identified with its growth and prosperity.

OUR TAWNY BROTHERS.

Marsh's Explanation. Spotted Tail, the varigated rear appendage and supreme muck-a-muck of the Brule Sloux, blosomed out on Saturday with his new spring suit. It consisted of a plain blue blanket, a pair of fishdoes not lay up a cent, and further, that if the that will take some time to foot. He does not seem to care for expense in the least, for all day long he leads on bananas and chewing-gum, and

WRONGED CHILD OF THE POREST that will draw him nearer to that state of moral standard which a Christian community admire. He is setting a bad example for the crowd of young and tender aprouts of humanity which is continually following his trail like a shadow, and the quicker the spic on-toed Si-wash is sent home to the Black Hills the sconer he will pitch into to the Hisck Hills the sconer he will pitch into General Custer and get neatly thrashed.

On Saturday S. Tail visited General Cowan at the interior Department, and after paying his respects to that gentleman by uttering a "How," which sounded a little like a constipated ciap of thunder, he was shown through several rooms of interest by the Rev. Mr. Hinman, a Slour missionary and interpreter. THE DELEGATION.

The interview that was to have taken place on Saturday was postponed, for the reason that Red Cloud and Spotted Tall have not yet fully pra-pared themselves for the talk. They have not pared themselves for the talk. They have not learned their pieces yet, and the probability is that several days will elapse before they will be ready to meet the Commissioner. It is rumored that the traders who accompany the party are exercising an infence over the Indiana which will probably lead to an unsatisfactory interview. Be this as it may, the Commissioner will deat firmly with these troublesome wards and make no unreasonable concessions.

PROFESSOR MARSH
visited the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and
expressed his surprise that the report should have
been circulated that he had sent his eard to Rei
Cloud, asking for an interview. After a pleasant,
conversation the Commissioner gave the Professor a cordial invitation to be present at the official
interviews which are soon to take place at the
Interior Department.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION IN GRORGETOWN

DEDICATION OF WAUGH CHAPEL.

DR. DEEMS AT THE CONGREGATIONAL

HIGH MASS AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Br. Speake at the Metropolitau-The Song of the Children of Israel-Christadelphian Services-German Evangelical-Lutheran - Ninth - Street

Methodist Protestant - Clouds as the Charlot of God.

Metropolimn Church-

The services in the morning, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Newman, were conducted ably by the Rev. H. Speake. Under the guidance of Professor Caulfield, organist, the anthem, by Hadyn, of the "Deus Miseratur," was the open-ing piece, and excellently rendered. The conciuding duett, of "Lord, forever at thy side," by Gounod, was delightfully sung by Miss Zaidee Jones and Mr. Witherow. Miss Jones steadily improves in power of tone, and finds favor with her audiences in the sympathetic quality of her limpid voice, whose sweetness blends righty with Mr. Witherow's mellow notes, Mrs. Caulfield was heard to advantage in the contraito in the first authem. Professor Caulfield has been so widely known as a celebrity in his profession, and as having attained its highest honors in the title of Dr. of Music, by which he is denominated, that his ability needs no further mention from our pen than the casual allusion to his Sunday's selec-tions, among which the "Voluntary," by Andre, tions, among when the voluntary, by Andra, displayed his usual tasts. We wish, however, that, as the quality of every performance in the National Metropolitan church has long been recognized superior, the quantity might be equally abundant, and the choir, without fear of encroaching too much upon the lecture, would afford the public an opportunity of assisting heartily in the spirit of the worship which elevates and incites devotional feeling in its highest form. As Theorem

SCIENCE AND ART OF MUSIC,
thereby educating the masses to appreciate the
standards of perfection he has set before them,
so Piofessor Caulfield might lead the diversified
masses comprising Dr. Newman's congregation
on Sunday evenings, present two compositions for
similar purpose. In this addition the reverend
pastor would not be defrauded, the lovers of good
church music would be gratified, and the "national" church excel in this, as in all other attributes of usefulness and beauty. Owing, probably, to the intense heat the ance was not
so large as ordinarily; the anti-new was
vacan. Many strangers were gevertheless, seen
among the accustomed church-goers. Mrs. Senator Logan, "Olivis," Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs.
Fernalo, of the United States navy, and many
others were shown to comfortable seats by Mr. A.
P. Knight, the "Brown" of the Metropolithu.

The Rev. Br. Speake suncoured his text from
Paslm caxiité—"Pray ye for the peace of Jermalem; may those that love thee prosper."

THE SERMON. SCIENCE AND ART OF MUSIC.

THE SERMON. THE SEIMON.

He said: This is supposed to have been the song of the children.of Israel on returning from their captivity. They had been exited seventy years from their loved country. They are represented in the other Pealm to have breathed and and wonderiul strains of lamentations over their condi-tion. In our text they are thanking Gcd for their release from the land of bondage, where they had contended with the storms of represent and igno-miny heaped upon them by their cautors. "Br contended with the storms of reproach and ignoming heaped upon them by their captors. "By the waters of Babylon they had sat down and want," shey had hung their "harps upon the whilows," and prayed for their deliverance. In the midst of their mournful source they received news of their frather, and they are represented as chenting these joyin, happier notes as they are nearing, lerusalen: "Our lest are standing within thy gates, Oh Jerusalem; peace be within thy walls." Jerusalem was the place of Jewish worship, and where the pre-ence of God was worshiped. It was a place of peculiar sanctify, regarded with feelings of veneration and affection, and as there their tribes assembled and with such feelings should the Uhristian Church he regarded; and this will be the subject of our direcurse this morning. In the dim twilight of our compensation, in the full orb of the Sun of Righteelisness, it was placed as a

our compensation, in the full orb of the Sun of Righteelisness, it was placed as a DIVINE LIGHT OF GLORY.

In the changes of time this Church has withstood the power of superstition and its evils by her own simplicity and power of truth. Whether an extend the power of superstition and its evils by her own simplicity and power of truth. Whether an extend a success of faith has led her victoriously onward; and thus she is destined to live, and by her continued efforts in loving work to prosper. By Church we do not refer to any occlesiastical denomination, but to the universal Church of Christ as the type of authority—not denominational organization. All seets are embraced in the term and united by their belief in the same great founder. However complete and beautiful the machinery of Episcopal or Catholic forms and rituals, we worsnip at one altar in the same spirit; and it would be merest bigotry to claim superiority for any one form. It may have been more essential in the dark days of the Church to resort to gorgeous trappings of priestly vestments, to gold and silver ornaments, to chalices of precious style and weight, to pictures and ritualism—and in all these may have been symboled the respect which in the past grew with formidable exceptional splendors; but now, in every believer's neart is a temple. And what are frescoed temples or moss-covered school-houses to

APPLES OF GOLD, the pure Christian has still dwelf in the courts of righteousness, untempled by the chaplets of fame or her clarical voices. This love of Zion has awakened solicitude for the accomplishment of her highest peace and unity. Unity is an element of success; for the Church muss occumplish ment of success; for the Church muss occumplish. her highest peace and unity. Unity is an element of success; for the Church must occomplish her mission through human agency. It is sad to witness the want of it between different sects—each struggling for ascendancy. What a variety of creeds! What a number of church organizations! The wants of humanity are lost sight of in the conflict, while denominational success is aimed for as more important than saivation. Mailt has said while there is perfect unanimity it is natural we should differ, but we could each retain and present a united front. Oh, if Churches could be thus united, we could convert the whole world. Then infidelity would cease. We rejoice that we are being brought together by the Young Men's Christian Association, and we hope that the different forms of Methodism may aid in hastening the day of perfect unity, when prejudice shall melt away and hands meet across the bloody chasm. God supplies the Church with ministers. It is his perceptive. He gives us the logic of Paul, the elequence of Apollos and the zeal of Peter. Men of different degrees of TALENT AND CAPACITY

are to unite in the great contribution to the prosperity of Christ. Indeed, the most humble are often the most successful in bringing souls to Christ. God uses the feeligh to confound the wise. In this day how wonderful across the waters are the preachings of Moody and Sankey. No matter what the ability there must be the quality of godliness to convince. He may wander in the flowery paths of literature to gather bosquets; he may present in political campaigns the attribute to gather bosquets; he may present in political campaigns the stirring theme, but without his volce, echoed with the sacred cause of the Church, his mission will fail. The times require action to arouse from apathy the millions of dying souls. Now is the harvest of the world. No time is to be lost. The elequence of Peter is required to bring the three thousand souls to be gathered. The enemy is in the field. The condict is between truth and error. Unbelief pervades the world. Shall we sleep! Shall we be indifferent? No time is to be lost. We want decided, moral action, Oh, arouse! "To arms! to arms!" The hurrying hosts are thronging. Let un awake. You would bend over the pillow of a dying asster; you would bend over the pillow of a dying asster; you would wait on a loved mother, will you not heed.

to-day. Let us show our love by a new consecration to our Church, that her victory may be more full and complete, and the earth shall blossom with her victories without blood or canage. "The seed of the woman shall bruise the servant's head." We want faith in God, faith in prophecy, and great shall be our triumph. The cross shall be garlanded in the East with the clive branch. He shall stand beside the crescent in the Pagedas. The balmy air of Italy shall waft the glad tidings through her dominious, no longer under the iron heel of Papacy. Germany, under the leadership of Hismark, is lovying her contribution to the general salvation by the expalsion of her Jesuits, and even Frame begins to lever the tones of her infield court to the pulsation of a new life in the embrace of Christianity. Thus let us rejoice and assist our great army of THE CRY OF CALVARY

NO. 154.

the Lord in the spread of her Gospel, "till the sounding sistes resound from shore to shore."

The Christadelphians. Christadelphians (brethren of Christ) who meet n the Circiuit court-room, City Hall, celebrate the death of the Messiah every Sunday by par-taking of bread and wine in commemoration of that event. Their organization in this city dates back about twenty years. They have no identity with any of the sects, believing them to be in theory and practice an apostasy from the truth. Their principal tenets are as follows: One God Their principal tenets are as follows: One God inhabiting light unapproachable, yet everywhere present by universal spirit, irradiant from himself, revealed to Israel and manifested in Jesus of Nazareth, a mortal man, who was born of Mary by the Holy Spirit, and put to death as a "sin offering," but was "raised again for our justification," and exalted to the heavens "until the restitution of all things spoken of by the prophets," thus confirming the promises made to Abraham, Isaic and Jacob: the covenant made with David, which have realization in the personal coming of Jesus to the earth to "take unto himself the great power and refem" over the twelve tribes of israel restored to Palestine, and to subjugate all nations to his sceptre for one thousand years.

that the just and unjust will be raised from the state that the just and unjust will be raised from the dead at the con'ing of Christ; that the just will be rewarded with incorruptibility and immortality, and will reign with Christ in his kingdom on the earth: the unjust will be punished with corruption and death, ("the second death.") They believe salvation is predicated upon a belief in "the things concerning the kingdom of God and the name of Jesus, the Christ," and belief in "the things concerning the kingdom of God and the name of Jesus, the Christ, and belief in one of the christ, and belief in the things concerning the kingdom of God and they have tribes of israel to their own land under Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jewa." enthroned in the city of Jerusalem, giving law to all the nations, causing them to "beat their swords into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks, so that they will learn war no more." Jerussiem will then be the metropolizedty of the whole earth, and all nations will be blessed in him, thus fulfilling the promises made to Abraham. They have no hired clorgy. The speaker for yesterday was Mr. J. W. Boggs, who was substituted for Mr. E. J. Ward, who was expected but detained. THEY BELIEVE

Waugh M. E. Church. The interesting services connected with the dedication of the audience-room of the Waugh M. E. church, took place yesterday, and were largely attended. The edifice has been previously described in the columns of THE NATIONAL REPUB-LICAN, and was yesterday the recipient of many a flattering comment. The morning service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. Richard Norris, and the discourse preached by Rev. Dr. J. P New man, of the Metropolitan church, who selected for his text—Second Timothy, 1st chapter, 12th verse.

his text.—Second Timothy, 1st chapter, 12th verse.

"For the which I also suffer these things; nevertheless I am not ashamed; for I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day."

He began by referring to the imprisonment of St. Paul. He said that hard by the ancient capital of Rome could be found the Marmaquer dungeon. It was venerable with years and only used to confine the prisoners of state. It was deep and subterraneous; stateen steps, cult in the solid rock, led to the bottom. In the corner stood a column hewed from out the stone te which the prisoner was chained. In one was a well, and in a third was a stone couch, on which the immate of the cell was compelled to seek rest and sleep. In this dark and ionesome abode was St. Paul when he wrote the words of the text.

Néro, their ruler, was on the Palestine hills, in his house of gold. Paul had been arrested on the charge of sedition, and brought to Rome to answer before Nero. While in this confinement he received a beautiful and consoling letter from Timothy, who was then in Asia, showing him the troubles and persecutions through which he was passing, and that they would redound to his lature good.

There had been frequent and considerable discussion among

cussion among

BIBLICAL SCHOLARS
as to what it was that God committed unto Christ,
Some said it was his life. He thought it semothing of greater worth. Some said his ministry,
but that was of more importance to himself. He
believed, with many of the commentaries, that it
was his immortal soul. To keep it from the
world, the persecutor and the deril—keep it for
the first day, when the eternal decision shall be
spoken, when the word shall be, "Come! Depart!"
which he hoped to hear, and trusted and prayed
all within the temple would hear on the last day,
de invited the audience to a patient hearing of a
discussion on one word in the text that involved
Christianity and skepticism. That was the word
"I know," This would produce a discussion of
religious consciousness and man's reliability.

"I know." This would produce a discussion of religious consciousness and man's reliability. Blan is capable of a communion in spirit and prayer, and is reliable in consciousness. This iact, to be sustained, involves two points—first, the value of this consciousness; second, the advantages of this consciousness to the individual and to the Church at large.

Conscience is knowledge divided through the senses—the deduction of certain sequences from oremises that have been suggested to the mind. Were these deductions so certain that a man can read and say: I see "my title flear to mansions in the skies." These deductions also embrace man's test to the five physical senses. Could they rely on them to such a degree as to trust these operations for

Time and eternity.

The memory might become treacherous, yet reliable for all practicable purposes. The will may become rebellious, the mind studied, and the eye deceive, still men agree that the test is reliable, therefore they are trusted to perform what is important in human life. It goes on the theory of experience. Hope and fear, remorse and peace, are considered by mankind as reliable, therefore on them are built up and rests the domestic life. The great deductions in the scientific world are the results of conscience. They are all based on the mental and physical operations of man. The astronomer surveys and measures the planets, and from his observations calculates certain mathematical law that he gives for the use and benefit of mankind generally. Most of them know nothing of the process of recurring the knowledge, yet they rely on the sense of the astronomer and commit themselves to his law. The same is true of chemistry, geography, comparative anotomy, physiology, marica medica, &c. From this is to be inferred that all things pertaining to society other than man's mental observations and physical operations are reliable.

The great changes that come over Christianity are therefore reliable, and the sentiment expressed by St. Paul is worthy of respect. He was slow to reject experience, for there are some saints on earth that live on a higher plain than the ordinary Christian and are brought into a closer communion with God. In personal consciousness there were three points deserving of consideration: First, That transit state from personal condemnations to that of peace and pardon. He said there was no essential difference in the violation of a human and divine law. The remorte is identical in nature, and does not change. Human nature is the same, whether in the hand of

hand of

GOD OR THE DEVIL.

Here might be seen a convert pleading for pardon, and then, in the twinkling of an eye, a voice whispers to his soul, "Thy sins are longiven!" Then comes that joyiul peace of mind and tranquility of soul. The stricken sinner kneels before Godfeeling like a wretch undone. He pleads for pardon, and is sincere. What follows? Peace of mind, tranquility of soul. Hiessed he God for peace of mind. He seem to prayer was the reliability of human consciousness. He would not yield up his belief in the reliability of consciousness and God's answer to prayer for all the ingots of gold on the earth.

The third point was honesty in the dying hour. There might be exceptions, but it was generally conceded that man spends his last hours in lonesty. There is a peculiar reliability in the last words of a dying man, just as he is going into his grave and to confront his judge. The saints die well, and their testimony was to be received anywhere and everywhere. God answers prayer and saves the Christian in the dying hour. Convertion is the union of two souls—human and divine. There is no conversion without this blending. In conversion there are three subjects to consider—the unity, the diversity, and the love of variety. He then gave the principal causes buaring upon and governing these points, and concluded that personal consciousness was the unanswernesse and surest Methodist Protestant.

Ninth-street Methodist Protestant. The services at this church were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hammond, pastor, who took for his text, 104th Psalm, first and third verses: "Bless the Lord, O my soul, who maketh the clauds his chariot;" and 9th chapter of Genesis, 14th verse: "When I bring a cloud upon the earth, the bow sha'll be in the clouds." He said the Psaim from which part of the text is selected is a poem on the works of God in the oreation and government of the works of God in the oreation and government of the world. It has been regarded by some persons as a sort of epitome of the history of creation as given in the book of Genesis. For richness of imagery, variety, delicacy and aptitude of allusion, sublimity of sentiment, and elegance and perspicuity of dection it is, normaps, superfor to any other poem in this remarkable collection. Competent judges have insisted that it excels, in flight of fancy and all the beauties and ornaments of expression, the productions of the most distinguished Greek and Latin poets.

The Scriptures furnish several instances in which it may be very forcibly said that God employed sha'l be in the clouds." He said the Psaim

CLOUDS AS HIS CHARIOT.

In describing the deliverance of Irreal, Moses said: "The Lord went before by day in a pillar of clouds to lead them the way." God said to the leader of His people, "Lo, I come unto thee in a thick cloud;" and so on in numerous passages.

God still uses clouds as his charlot, and by this means teaches man many invaluable leasees. If it were our purpose to speak of literal clouds our position could be austained. God is in overy cloud that gathers its forces from ocean, bay, lake or river. Hecomes to us in this charlot, and bestow upon my proofs of his power and goodness. We design to use the word cloud figuratively, meaning the darkness and mainess produced by the cares, temptations and bereavements of life, and in this view of the subject it will not be difficult to prove that God comes to man through these, and uses them for the accompliahment of his own benevolent purposes.

The darker the clouds the brighter will be the

lent purposes.

The darker the clouds the brighter will be the bow. The very dark background is needed to bring out by contrast

THE COLORS OF THE BOW. The bow in the clouds, which overshadows the Christian, consists of the premises of the Divine Word. The raisbow exhibits the soven prismatic colors. We can find many more than swen promises, which may constitute a bow in the darkest cloud that ever decreased the spirit of man, but we will select only this number: 1. "In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you; I got o prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a pince for you. I will come sgain and receive you unto mysoil